

Labor Crisis In Country Now Passing

Reports From a Dozen
Cities Show That the
Unemployment Situation
Is Now Being Relieved

New Building Helps

In Some Cities, Where the
Problem Is Still Serious,
This May Prove Solution

New York Tribune
Labor Bureau

Investigations by Tribune representatives in a dozen industrial cities show that the crisis in unemployment is passing, and that spring and summer building and renewed business activity should remove the last possibilities of suffering and unrest due to the demobilization of soldiers and war workers.

Reports from six of the twelve cities show a decrease in the number of unemployed, as compared with the Tribune's investigation six weeks ago.

Nine out of twelve report that unemployment is no greater than in normal peace times.

In some cities—St. Louis and Providence, for instance—unemployment is still on the increase and reaching serious proportions.

Reports agree that a revival in building throughout the country is to be expected in the spring, and this should absorb large numbers of men. In Indiana it is estimated that \$5,000,000,000 will be spent on building and roadmaking during the spring and summer. In Boston architects, almost without exception, are extremely busy, and the Federal employment director regards the industry as a barometer. Minneapolis expects a building boom and real estate revival, and Pittsburgh confidently awaits the launching soon on a large scale of a house building campaign.

In the East, where the sudden closing of munitions plants and shipyards unemployed the normal midwinter unemployment, it is expected that by June 1, or the latest by July, most of the unemployed will have been absorbed. The South reports a shortage of agricultural labor. In the Pittsburgh and Detroit sections manufacturing plants are resuming.

California Commission

Optimistic in Report

SAN FRANCISCO, April 6.—No unusually acute condition of unemployment exists in California. This statement is based on a report of a committee appointed by the state legislature to investigate labor conditions, which has just been filed.

The committee finds that the condition of unemployment in various California districts are approximately the same as in any year when there is not unusual industrial activity. In addition to the report, the state employment bureau, which has been in operation since January 1, reports 10,000 unemployed in San Francisco and vicinity and 5,000 in the Sacramento and San Joaquin valleys. There is no present unemployment problem in Southern California.

Anticipating, however, that there is a possibility of the situation becoming acute in the future, the state is considering the creation of an emergency board of public works to be organized when the situation becomes serious. The board has been organized during the times of depression, including the development of public buildings and construction of state highways. Cities and counties are being urged to resume certain public work which was halted during periods of financial and industrial depression.

No Plans for Finding Jobs in Wilmington

Special Correspondence

WILMINGTON, Del., April 6.—According to the official reports of the government, there are 1,500 unemployed in Wilmington, though men are being almost daily at some of the large plants. The government here has no special plans for handling the large number of unemployed.

Wilmington has not suffered as much as other cities for the reason that as soon as the war work plants here began to drop men a large number of them returned to their former homes.

There is a regiment of Delaware soldiers to come here and be provided with work, and the revival of the local bureau will have considerable work on its hands.

Detroit Situation

Is Brighter Daily

Special Correspondence

DETROIT, Mich., April 6.—Detroit has no cause to complain about the present labor situation, which is growing brighter. The official report shows the unemployment for Detroit alone to be approximately 23,000. Unemployed persons and builders number about 10,000.

The city's normal figure for the unemployed is 15,000. The industrial condition is therefore not far from normal. Tool makers and automobile body painters are in demand not only in Detroit, but in other automobile centers.

In many of the upstate industrial centers there is a shortage in both common and skilled labor. Jackson, Kalamazoo and Grand Rapids report a combined total of 2,000 unemployed. One Michigan concern has just imported 200 Italian laborers.

The total number of unemployed for Michigan is estimated at 32,000. During the past week the number was decreased about 10 per cent.

Thousands of Workers Are Needed in Alabama

Special Correspondence

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., April 6.—More than 4,000 workers are needed in the Birmingham district, according to a survey made public at State Headquarters of the United States Employment Bureau here.

ment Bureau here. This need is in-

divided as follows:
One thousand coal and ore miners, 500 to 1,000 common laborers, 300 to 500 sawmill laborers, 300 to 700 farm laborers; in portions of the state covered by Birmingham headquarters, small number of mill hand-pickers.

Only a small number of manufacturing plants in the district need labor and few employers contemplate increasing their present forces.

There has been a farm labor shortage in the state of from 10,000 to 15,000 men, but this is being decreased rapidly by returning soldiers and sailors, and the demand for labor is not in excess of 6,000 men.

From reports received at the employment office it is estimated that 1,000 laborers could be used in the state cutting cross-ties and assisting in state cutting and the sawmill industry.

"So far Alabama, and especially the Birmingham district, has not been seriously affected with the unemployment problem. Returning soldiers and sailors have been provided employment as fast as they returned, and no trouble about that has been reported," said D. Swan, assistant Federal Director of Labor in Alabama.

Mines on Half Time Create Idleness Around Scranton

Special Correspondence

SCRANTON, Penn., April 6.—"All things considered, the industrial situation in Scranton and vicinity is good," said Charles S. Seamans, director of the United States Employment Bureau for this district. "I estimate that there are about 1,000 male and female unemployed here, but we are cutting down that figure daily. Our bureau placed 50 week before last, 150 the week before that and 215 the week before that."

Most of the anthracite mines in and about Scranton are working only half-time at present. Inasmuch as there are some 25,000 men and boys employed working but three days a week, it can be said, from a dollar and cents standpoint, that the situation is approximately 12,500 men and boys unemployed about the collieries.

Unemployed Increase 1,000 a Week in St. Louis

Special Correspondence

ST. LOUIS, Mo., April 6.—Five weeks ago a canvass of St. Louis showed 20,000 unemployed men. Since then the number has increased for two reasons: Many additions have been made by discharged soldiers and the demand for labor has not increased. It is estimated that the increase has been 1,000 a week, 5,000 since the canvass was made and a total to-day of 25,000 unemployed.

The Central Trades and Labor Union is on record as requesting that soldiers belonging to other towns go home and look for work and thus avoid congesting the St. Louis labor market.

On the Illinois side the situation is no better with several of the larger industries closed and others running only half-time. Returning miners find that the mines are furnishing about two days' work a week. In East St. Louis 300 soldiers are looking for work.

Edward Campbell, head of the Illinois Free Employment Bureau at St. Louis, and head of the local United States Employment Bureau, says there is plenty of call for men to go to southern points, but that a government order forbids shipping men outside of a 200-mile zone.

Minnesota Has 30,000 Unemployed, Reports Say

Special Correspondence

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., April 6.—Unofficial estimates show 30,000 unemployed men in Minnesota. Estimates based on government figures for Minneapolis, St. Paul and Duluth show a smaller total. The situation is improving in the smaller towns. It is stationary in the cities. Best opinion is that the number of unemployed will be somewhat greater before it lessens, but that when the turn comes it will be marked and that by June 1 the situation will be very materially improved.

As the Northwest is now on the edge of the turn from winter quiescence to spring activity, and this reaction of state buildings and construction of state highways, cities and counties are being urged to resume certain public work which was halted during periods of financial and industrial depression.

At the Office of G. W. Weaver, United States Employment Bureau, it is reported that in Minneapolis the actual number of unemployed amounts to 7,500. Other opinion, unofficial but considered reliable, is that the number of unemployed is or to be unfair, but in the belief that the United States employment office does not come in contact with the full situation, it is that this is an understatement.

All Western cities are expecting a building and real estate revival, and there are many signs that it is coming. It is probable that the unofficial figures given above are close to facts. They do not, however, reflect a situation like that of similar figures for a city primarily industrial, as it is certain that spring activities will create a demand for many men.

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Domestic Situations Wanted

Special Correspondence

PROVIDENCE, April 6.—With war-work plants either entirely suspended or employing only a fraction of their former help and textile mills in many instances running on part time, the unemployment problem in Rhode Island is becoming more serious daily. The Federal employment bureau, under direction of Captain George H. Webb, is working in conjunction with local agencies.

Within the past three weeks the Lord Construction Company, the Bethlehem Steel Company and the Albitz Company, operating ship outfitting and construction plants at Field's Point, in this city, have laid off between 500 and 600 men. Mayor Calmer made a special trip to Washington to urge the Federal Shipping Board continue operation of the two local plants. In that city conditions become more settled. He could gain no definite promise, however, that this would be done.

In many mills the textile strike was welcomed by the owners, who saw a way clear to close their plants. Many granted the demands, but immediately announced that their mills would operate on part time only.

The jewelry business, whose product is classed as a luxury, has been the hardest hit of any local industries. Although a slight improvement is seen at present.

Curtailment of government work at the torpedo station in Newport has also had effect in that city. Mayor Soley of Woonsocket has urged Federal officials in Washington in an endeavor to obtain aid for that city's industries.

Chilean Commercial Mission Due To-morrow

Will Tour U. S. in Endeavor to Promote Closer Trade Relations With United States

NEW ORLEANS, April 5.—The Chilean Commercial Mission to the United States, appointed to promote closer trade relations between the two countries, is expected to arrive at New Orleans on Monday. The mission is composed of three distinguished citizens of Chile who are widely known in South America.

Elodoro Yanez, Chilean Senator, former president of the Council of Ministers, former Minister of Foreign Relations and member of the permanent court of arbitration at The Hague, is chairman of the mission. His colleagues are Kuan Enrique Tocoral, former member of the Chilean Congress and former Minister of Foreign Affairs, and Augusto Villanueva, president of the Bank of Chile.

The mission expects to spend about a month in the United States, stopping at New Orleans, St. Louis, Chicago, and then to Louis Fidel Yanez, secretary of the Chilean embassy at Washington, who is in New Orleans. He will also act as secretary of the mission on its American tour.

Chariu Loren, Chilean Consul at San Francisco, entered this port Friday after a six months' vacation spent in Chile. He will go to New York on Saturday to arrange for the reception there of the members.

In discussing the objects of the mission Friday night, Messrs. Yanez and Loren said that lack of tonnage was crippling Chilean exports, and that the American government would be petitioned by the mission to release more ships to the South American trade routes.

They said that the mission would study trade opportunities in the United States and would endeavor to impress American manufacturers and merchants with trade opportunities in Chile.

World's 1918 Crop Figures

Special Correspondence

OTTAWA, Canada, April 5.—A cablegram received from the International Institute of Agriculture gives the following crop data:
The area sown to crops in France is 11,000,000 acres, against 11,000,000 in 1917. The area sown to crops in Germany is 9,400,000 acres, against 9,400,000 in 1917. The area sown to crops in Italy is 10,000,000 acres, against 10,000,000 in 1917. The area sown to crops in Japan is 10,000,000 acres, against 10,000,000 in 1917. The area sown to crops in the United States is 10,000,000 acres, against 10,000,000 in 1917.

The production of wheat in 1918 in Germany, Denmark, Spain, France, Great Britain and Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, Norway, Netherlands, Sweden, Switzerland, Canada, United States, India, Japan, Egypt, Morocco and Tunis is 2,361,705,000 bushels, against 2,361,705,000 in 1917, and the five years' average of 2,361,705,000.

The production of rye in Germany, Denmark, Spain, France, Great Britain and Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, Norway, Netherlands, Sweden, Switzerland, Canada, United States, India, Japan, Egypt, Morocco and Tunis is 2,361,705,000 bushels, against 2,361,705,000 in 1917, and the five years' average of 2,361,705,000.

The production of corn in Spain, Italy, Switzerland, Canada, United States, Japan, Luxembourg, Norway, Netherlands, Sweden, Switzerland, Canada, United States, India, Japan, Egypt, Morocco and Tunis is 2,361,705,000 bushels, against 2,361,705,000 in 1917, and the five years' average of 2,361,705,000.

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